



Stability for steady states of Navier–Stokes–Poisson equations

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, we study the stationary solution and nonlinear stability of Navier–Stokes–Poisson equations. Using variational method, we construct steady states of the N–S–P system as minimizers of a suitably defined energy functional, then show their dynamical stability against general, i.e. not necessarily spherically symmetric perturbation.

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1. Introduction

The motion of a compressible isentropic viscous fluid with self-gravitation in \mathbb{R}^N ($N \geq 3$) is modeled by the Navier–Stokes–Poisson system

$$\begin{cases} \rho_t + \operatorname{div}(\rho v) = 0, \\ (\rho v)_t + \operatorname{div}(\rho v \otimes v) + \nabla P = \mu \Delta v + (\lambda + \mu) \nabla(\operatorname{div} v) - \rho \nabla \Phi, \\ \Delta \Phi = \alpha(N) g \rho, \end{cases} \quad (1.1)$$

where $\rho = \rho(x, t) \geq 0$, $v = v(x, t)$, g and Φ denote the density, velocity, gravitational constant and gravitational potential respectively, λ and μ are two viscosity coefficients satisfying

$$\mu > 0, \quad \lambda + \frac{2}{N} \mu \geq 0. \quad (1.2)$$

For $N \geq 3$,

$$\alpha(N) = N(N-2) \frac{\pi^{N/2}}{\Gamma(N/2 + 1)},$$

where Γ is the Gamma function. $P = P(\rho)$ is the pressure that does not depend on the temperature or specific entropy. The Poisson equation (1.1)₃ can be solved as

$$\Phi_\rho(x) = -g \int \frac{\rho(y)}{|x-y|^{N-2}} dy. \quad (1.3)$$

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